

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OKLAHOMA**

JOSE SANTINI, et al.

Plaintiffs,	vs.	PD-RX PHARMACEUTICALS, INC., et al.,	Civ. Action # 5:15-cv-00568-HE
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Defendants.)
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**DEFENDANT ELI LILLY AND COMPANY'S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON
THE PLEADINGS FOR LACK OF PERSONAL JURISDICTION WITH BRIEF
IN SUPPORT**

Defendant Eli Lilly and Company (“Lilly”), pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 12(c), respectfully moves this Court for an order granting Lilly's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings for lack of personal jurisdiction and submits the following in support of its Motion:¹

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs' Petition is facially devoid of any allegations establishing that either specific or general personal jurisdiction exists over Lilly. For instance, Plaintiffs' Petition does not allege that any particular plaintiff is an Oklahoma resident or that any plaintiff was prescribed, purchased, or ingested propoxyphene-containing products in Oklahoma that were manufactured, distributed, or sold by Lilly. Furthermore, Plaintiffs'

¹ In making this motion, Lilly does not waive its right to file additional motions pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 12 or Title 12, Section 2012(B)(2), of the Oklahoma Statutes.

Petition fails to allege that any plaintiffs were, in fact, injured in Oklahoma. Lilly is not subject to specific jurisdiction in Oklahoma under such circumstances. Nor can Plaintiffs subject Lilly to general jurisdiction in Oklahoma, as Lilly is neither incorporated in Oklahoma, nor does it maintain its principal place of business in Oklahoma.

It is axiomatic that to survive a motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction under Rule 12, Plaintiffs' Petition must make a *prima facie* showing that personal jurisdiction over Lilly exists. *Shrader v. Biddinger*, 633 F.3d 1235, 1239 (10th Cir. 2011). Because Plaintiffs' Petition fails to set forth any allegations establishing that either specific or general personal jurisdiction exists over Lilly, Plaintiffs' claims against Lilly are properly dismissed. See *Goodyear Dunlop Tires Ops., S.A. v. Brown*, 131 S. Ct. 2846 (2011); *Daimler AG v. Bauman*, 134 S. Ct. 746 (2014); *Walden v. Fiore*, 134 S. Ct. 1115 (2014).

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Defendant Eli Lilly and Company. Lilly is a corporation organized under the laws of Indiana and maintains its principal place of business in Indianapolis, Indiana. (Petition, ¶ 27.) Before 2002 Lilly manufactured, distributed, and sold certain prescription pharmaceutical products containing the active ingredient propoxyphene. (See generally *id.*, ¶¶ 34-37.)

Plaintiffs. Plaintiffs' Petition identifies 91 individual plaintiffs who allege that they were injured as a result of their use of propoxyphene-containing products. (See generally *id.* (caption only).) None of the 91 plaintiffs identify his or her individual state of residence. (See generally *id.*) While Plaintiffs collectively allege that “[a]t least one

plaintiff is a resident of North Carolina” and “[a]t least one plaintiff is a resident of Maryland” (*id.*, ¶¶ 93, 94), Plaintiffs’ Petition does not identify which plaintiffs reside in North Carolina or Maryland, nor does it identify any other states where individual plaintiffs might reside. (*See generally id.*) It is clear, however, that no individual plaintiff is identified in Plaintiffs’ Petition as an Oklahoma resident. (*See generally id.*)

Alleged Injuries. Plaintiffs’ Petition generally alleges that Plaintiffs are individuals who ingested propoxyphene-containing products and suffered injuries as a result. (*Id.*, ¶ 91.) However, Plaintiffs’ Petition does not allege that any plaintiff was prescribed, purchased, or ingested a propoxyphene-containing product in Oklahoma that was manufactured, distributed, and/or sold by Lilly. (*See generally id.*) Nor does Plaintiffs’ Petition allege that any particular plaintiff suffered his or her alleged injuries or received treatment in Oklahoma after ingesting a propoxyphene-containing product that was manufactured, distributed, and/or sold by Lilly. (*See generally id.*)

III. ARGUMENT

It is Plaintiffs’ burden to establish that exercising personal jurisdiction over Lilly is proper under the laws of the forum state (here, Oklahoma) and does not offend due process. *Fireman’s Fund Ins. Co. v. Thyssen Min. Const.*, 703 F.3d 488, 492 (10th Cir. 2012) (citations omitted). Oklahoma’s long arm statute supports personal jurisdiction to the full extent of federal due process. *Guffey v. Ostonakulov*, 321 P.3d 971, 975 (Okla. 2014) (“[T]he intent of the long-arm statute is to extend the jurisdiction of Oklahoma courts over non-residents to the outer limits permitted by the Oklahoma Constitution and the due process clause of the United States Constitution.”) (citations omitted).

Accordingly, the present Motion is guided by the principles set forth in *International Shoe Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310 (1945) and its progeny. *Guffey*, 321 P.3d at 975.

Consistent with these due process principles, Lilly must have “minimum contacts” with Oklahoma, such that having to defend a lawsuit here does not “offend traditional notions of fair play and substantial justice.” *Int'l Shoe Co.*, 326 U.S. at 316. Such minimum contacts may give rise to personal jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant such as Lilly either specifically (i.e., a defendant is subject to the Court’s jurisdiction solely for lawsuits arising out of its particular forum-related activities) or generally (i.e., a defendant can be subject to the Court’s jurisdiction for any lawsuit filed within the forum). *Shrader*, 633 F.3d at 1239 (*citing Dudnikov v. Chalk & Vermillion Fine Arts, Inc.*, 514 F.3d 1063, 1069-70 (10th Cir. 2008)).

Here, Plaintiffs’ Petition is facially devoid of any allegations sufficient to establish that either specific or general jurisdiction in Oklahoma over Lilly is proper. Because Plaintiffs have failed to meet their burden to set forth a *prima facie* case establishing that personal jurisdiction exists, Lilly should be dismissed.

A. Plaintiffs’ Petition Is Facialy Devoid of Any Allegations Sufficient to Establish that Specific Jurisdiction in Oklahoma Over Lilly Is Proper.

Specific jurisdiction does not exist where, as here, the injuries alleged by plaintiffs do not arise from any actual contacts between the defendant and the forum. *Goodyear*, 131 S. Ct. at 2851 (“[S]pecific jurisdiction is confined to adjudication of issues deriving from, or connected with, the very controversy that establishes jurisdiction.”) (internal quotations omitted). Rather, for this Court to assert specific jurisdiction over Lilly, who

is a non-resident defendant, Plaintiffs' Petition, at a minimum, must establish that the out-of-state defendant "purposefully directed" its activities at residents of the forum state and each plaintiff's injuries "*arise out of*" Lilly's forum-related activities. *Shrader*, 633 F.3d at 1239 (quoting *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 472 (1985)) (emphasis added). Put simply, a "nexus" between Lilly's forum-related contacts and a plaintiff's cause of action must exist. *Monge v. RG Petro-Machinery (Group) Co., Ltd.*, 701 F.3d 598, 614 (10th Cir. 2012) (citations omitted); see also *Outdoor Channel, Inc. v. Performance One Media, LLC*, 826 F. Supp. 2d 1271, 1280 (N.D. Okla. 2011) ("The 'arise out of' factor requires that there be a causal connection between a non-resident defendant's activities in the forum and the lawsuit.") (citing *Dudnikov*, 514 F.3d at 1078).

1. Specific jurisdiction does not exist because Plaintiffs' claims do not arise out of or relate to Lilly's purported contacts with Oklahoma.

In this case, Plaintiffs cannot credibly assert that specific jurisdiction over Lilly exists. Lilly's alleged activities within Oklahoma are wholly unrelated to any individual plaintiff's claims. For example, Plaintiffs allege generically that all defendants "transacted, solicited, and conducted business in the State of Oklahoma and derived substantial revenue from such business" and that all defendants "should have expected that their acts would have consequences within the United States of America, including the State of Oklahoma." (Petition, ¶¶ 17-18.) Such allegations do not establish specific jurisdiction. *Daimler*, 134 S. Ct. at 754.

Plaintiffs' Petition does not allege that any particular plaintiff is an Oklahoma resident or that any plaintiff was prescribed, purchased, or ingested a propoxyphene-

containing product in Oklahoma that was manufactured, distributed, or sold by Lilly. Plaintiffs further do not allege they were injured in Oklahoma. (*See generally* Petition.) There is simply no “nexus” between Lilly’s alleged conduct in Oklahoma and the underlying facts giving rise to Plaintiffs’ claims. Under these circumstances, specific jurisdiction over Lilly in Oklahoma does not exist. *Walden*, 134 S. Ct. at 1124-26. *See also* *Monge*, 701 F.3d 598, 617-618.

2. *To the extent Plaintiffs’ Petition identifies an undetermined number of Oklahoma residents, this Court can and should dismiss any and all non-resident plaintiffs for lack of personal jurisdiction.*

It is well-settled that an individual plaintiff must establish specific jurisdiction with respect to *each* defendant. *Calder v. Jones*, 465 U.S. 783, 790 (1984) (“Each defendant’s contacts with the forum State must be assessed individually.”); *Rush v. Savchuk*, 444 U.S. 320, 332 (1980) (“The requirements of *International Shoe*, however, must be met as to each defendant over whom a state court exercises jurisdiction.”). Accordingly, it is of no help to plaintiffs that they allege that: “PD-Rx is and was engaged in the business of marketing, distributing, promoting, advertising, and selling Propoxyphene Products nationwide and specifically within the State of Oklahoma, including Pottawatomie and Stephens Counties, *where Plaintiffs resided and/or ingested Propoxyphene Products.*” (Petition, ¶ 22 (emphasis added).)² As established by the authority above, such generic allegations regarding co-defendant PD-Rx do not establish specific jurisdiction as to Lilly.

² Notably, this is the only instance in Plaintiffs’ 108-page Petition where such allegations exist.

Assuming *arguendo* that the allegations in Paragraph 22 are sufficient to establish the existence of some, undetermined number of Oklahoma residents, which Lilly disputes, this Court can and should dismiss any and all non-resident plaintiffs for lack of personal jurisdiction and retain jurisdiction over only the claims of any putative Oklahoma residents. *See, e.g., Kraft v. Johnson & Johnson*, No. 2:15-cv-01517, 2015 WL 1546814, *7 (S.D. W. Va. Apr. 8, 2015) (dismissing the claims of out-of-state plaintiffs for lack of personal jurisdiction and retaining jurisdiction over only the remaining in-state plaintiffs); *Locke v. Ethicon Inc.*, No. 4:14-CV-2648, 2014 WL 5819824, *7 (S.D. Tex. Nov. 10, 2014) (same).³

B. General Jurisdiction In Oklahoma Does Not Exist as to Lilly Because Lilly Is Not “At Home” In Oklahoma.

The Supreme Court has made clear that a court does not have general jurisdiction over an out-of-state defendant unless its “affiliations with the State are so ‘continuous and systematic’ as to render [it] essentially *at home* in the forum State.” *Daimler*, 134 S. Ct. at 754 (*quoting Goodyear*, 131 S. Ct. at 2851) (emphasis added). *See also Fireman’s Fund Ins.*, 703 F.3d at 493 (same). *Cf. Shrader*, 633 F.3d at 1243 (“contacts . . . must be of a sort that ‘approximate physical presence’ in the state—and ‘engaging in commerce with residents of the forum state is not in and of itself the kind of activity that approximates physical presence within the state’s borders’”).

³ Lilly hereby reserves the right to file additional motions with respect to the claims of any out-of-state plaintiffs, including pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1404, should this Court elect to deny the present Motion and retain jurisdiction over the claims of all plaintiffs.

Under the standards set forth in *Daimler* and adopted by the Tenth Circuit in *Fireman's Fund* and *Shrader*, this Court lacks general personal jurisdiction over Lilly. Lilly neither maintains its principal place of business in Oklahoma nor is organized under Oklahoma law. Instead, Lilly is an Indiana corporation with its principal place of business in Indiana.

In addition, Plaintiffs do not allege (nor could they) that Lilly conducts activities in Oklahoma that are so exceptional or extraordinary as to render it “at home” in Oklahoma. While Lilly admittedly conducts *some* business in Oklahoma (as well as in every other state in the United States), this is of no import. *Daimler* and subsequent cases hold that an entity is not subject to general personal jurisdiction in a state merely because it conducts business in that state—even if its business contacts are significant and continuous. *See, e.g., Daimler*, 134 S. Ct. at 761-62; *Locke*, 2014 WL 5819824 (holding that Texas court lacked general jurisdiction over defendant, even though defendant sold millions of dollars of subject products in Texas over a nine-year period, nearly twice what they sold in home state of New Jersey); *Evans v. Johnson & Johnson*, No. 14-cv-2800, 2014 WL 7342404, at *5 (S.D. Tex. Dec. 23, 2014) (“A corporation’s continuous activity of some sorts within a state . . . is not enough to support the demand that the corporation be amenable to suits unrelated to that activity.” (internal quotation marks omitted)).

Because well-established law dictates that Lilly can only be subject to general jurisdiction “at home” (i.e., in Indiana)—not in Oklahoma, Plaintiffs’ Petition against Lilly should be dismissed.

CONCLUSION

Due process requires that before being haled into this Court, Lilly must have minimum contacts with Oklahoma. Plaintiffs do not allege that any specific plaintiff is an Oklahoma resident, that any plaintiff was prescribed, purchased or ingested any particular product manufactured, distributed, or sold by Lilly in Oklahoma, or that any plaintiff was injured in Oklahoma. Accordingly, there is no “nexus” between Lilly’s alleged conduct and Plaintiffs’ alleged injuries. Furthermore, Lilly is not “at home” in Oklahoma. For these reasons and for the reasons stated above, Plaintiffs’ Petition against Lilly must be dismissed for lack of personal jurisdiction.

WHEREFORE, Defendant Eli Lilly and Company, pursuant to FED. R. CIV. P. 12(c), respectfully moves this Court for an order granting Lilly's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings for lack of personal jurisdiction, and for any other and further relief this Court deems just and proper in the premises.

Dated: May 26, 2015

Respectfully submitted,



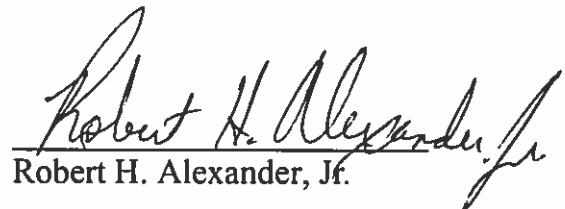
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on May 26, 2015, I filed the attached document with the Clerk of Court. Based on the records currently on file in this case, the Clerk of Court will transmit a Notice of Electronic Filing to those registered participants of the Electronic Case Filing System.



Robert H. Alexander, Jr.
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